# BATTLES IN AIR Strong, steady nerves

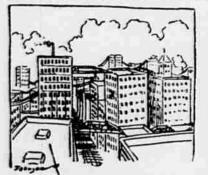
HOW CHIEF HALE WOLLD FIGHT BIG FIRES.

### TWENTIETH CENTURY SCHEME

AERIAL FIRE STATIONS WILL BE ES-TABLISHED.

All High Buildings Will Be Connected by Means of Bridges, and Future Generations Will Combat the Flames With Common Sense.

Aerial fire companies may be counted among the achievements of the future Brigades of men, trained to their new con of great cities, high above the throngs of through the air between the tops of lofts buildings in tiny cars running on suspend ed cables, and on ladders that form a consky overhead, while they pursue their



duties of patroling the business districts or fighting flames in skyscrapers beyond the reach of companies on the ground. Such is the mental picture drawn by Chief Hale the other day, when discussing fires in modern office buildings.

"Fire departments in the great cities of America are confronted with a tremendous problem," said Chief Hale. "Methods of fighting fire must be adopted to the methods of architecture in vogue in any counbe clearly discerned, although fire depart ments and great municipalities seem not to have grasped it fully. The time is not so perhaps, when there will be a double sys tem of fire fighting in all great cities. 'High brigades' will be organized to do part of have been proven to be beyond the power of men and machinery to accomplish where it is begun from the ground.

"With stations on the roofs of skyscrapers, each having communication with the roofs of all high buildings in its vicinity, great part of the operations in fire fighting can be begun and can proceed on a level with the fire or above it. A flood of water can be directed from standpipes in buildings surrounding a burning structure. Such a system is more than plausible; it

"We all know, or we ought to know, the primitive method of fighting fire from the outside and from below is folly. Of course it is practiced to-day in many of the largest cities. I have discussed the subject before associations for years, but the question is asked, what other recourse have we to fight, where the fire has the start. If it starts in the lower stories, the be used to get a direct stream raging six, ten or fifteen stories above the street. What chance is there to save sur rounding buildings.

"What recourse is there? How can man run up fifteen or nineteen flights of stairs and be in condition to do anything which to tight one in an adjoining building? It is beyond the limits of physical possibility. Without a regular system of escapes from one building to another, how can lives be risked 200 or 250 feet from the ground, in a building where the lower part is threatened?

### Companies on the Roofs.

"Companies should be stationed on the the roofs, with bridges and escapes to the roofs of other buildings. They should have

"Companies should be stationed on the the roofs, with bridges and escapes to the roofs of other buildings. They should have appliances specially suited to the work to be performed. At Intervals of five or six floors, in all sky-scrapers, should be placed hydraulic pumps. They would serve the purpose of steamers which we now have to give force to the streams. The lowest pump should empty into a tank from which the next draws its supply, and so on to the top. Thus the full force of a steamer could be obtained at any height. "These pumps should be run by electric motors. Pressing a button would start the machinery in motion. Pumps could be built for \$250 each and a motor would cost, perhaps, \$250 more.

"There is only one way to get action on a fire at the top of a tail building with appliances now in use. The men must climb to the floor where the fire is burning, throw out ropes, by which the bose can be drawn up and taken inside the building. Then the firemen can rake the flames in any part of the floor with direct streams. It is folly to stand outside a building and throw water at the windows while fire is eating its way down. Some of the water goes in the windows sometimes. If it does go in it only strikes one spot on the ceiling and is ineffectual. In the Keith fire we had every nozzle on a level with the fire and we checked it where we found it. Suppose we had played from the ground outside as many fire departments do; what would be left?

"Now, there was a point brought out in the recent New York conflagration. With five water towers, the last delivered to them a week ago, they should have been able to accomplish the greatest work in the history of the department. If they had been placed at a proper distance, to give the water the best angle, twenty tons of water a minute could have drenched the waits of the Home Life building. From newspaper reports it seems these towers were taken so close in at the start they could not be clevated to protect the tailer buildings near the Rogers, Peet & Co. building, and

Throwing Water to Great Heights. "I threw water at one time over the dome of the capitol at Washington, with a tower, at the rate of four and one-half tons a minute. At the Keith fire, a fair test of

### SIMPLE AT FIRST. It Is Foolish to Neglect Any Form of Piles-Cure Them at the

Beginning. simple in the beginning and easily cured. They can be cured even in the worst stages, without pain or loss of

blood, quickly, surely and completely. There is only one remedy that will do it-Pyramid Pile Cure It allays the inflammation immediately, heals the irritated surface and with con-

It allays the inflammation immediately, heals the irritated surface and with continued treatment reduces the swelling and puts the membranes into good, sound, lealthy condition. The cure is thorough and permanent.

Here are some voluntary and unsolicited testimonials we have lately received;
Mrs. M. C. Hinkly, 60t Mississippi street, Indianapolis, Ind., says: Have been a surferer from the pain and annoyance of piles for lifteen years; the Pyramid Pile Cure and Pyramid Pils gave me immediate relief and in a short time a complete cure.

Major Dean, of Columbus, O., says: I wish to add to the number of certificates as to the benefits derived from piles for forty years and from litching piles for forty years and two boxes of the Pyramid Pile Cure have effectually cured me.

Most druggists sell Pyramid Pile Cure or will get it for you if you ask them to. It is is cents for full-sized package, and is put up only by the Pyramid Drug Company, Marshall, Mich.

Are needed for success Everywhere, Nerves

Depend simply, solely, Upon the blood. Pure, rich, nourishing

Blood feeds the nerves

And makes them strong. The great nerve tonic is Hood's Sarsaparilla, Because it makes

The blood rich and Pure, giving it power To feed the nerves. Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures nervousness. Dyspepsia, rheumatism, Catarrh, scrofula, And all forms of Impure blood.

my theory of fire fighting in tall buildings, partly surrounded by tall buildings, the tower was stationed so it could rake the entire front of the Emery-Bird-Thayer building, a block long, with four tons of water a minute, without breaking a pane of glass. The men, without special orders, carried ropes to the sixth floor and pulled up hose. They captured the seventh floor immediately, and in a comparatively short time were in possession of the chaired half of the top floor, from which a doze. Not a single stream was directed into the building from the ground outside.

"The truth is this country could gain more by following the English methods of building against fire than England would gain by adopting our appliances and methods for fighting fire. There is no such dread of fire in cities in England as we experience here. You can go to a large city and seek for fire stations in vain. Ask a resident where the city keeps its fire department, and if you do not meet with a blank shake of the head you will hear him say: "We have such a service. I have heard of it, but, really, I can't tell you where."

where.

"They don't need fire departments. Apartment houses and residences and store buildings, nearly all have terra cotta in the walls and slate and tile roofs. You see stone steps in the commonest houses. I didn't see a shingle roof, that I remember, in any city in England or Scotland.

"Another thing, if floors were built on slight grades, draining to pipes, there would be a great decrease in loss from water, as in the Keith building. It would pay in the lower rate of insurance which companies would give."

# NOT THE ONLY COUNTER.

James S. Woods Says There Are Other Money Slingers Besides S. Steele Finley, of Chicago.

"I see published in the Chicago Tribune an article wherein one Mr. S. Steele Finley is heralded as the money counter, par excellence, of the country," said Mr. J. S. Wood, of the New York Life Insurance Company, formerly paying teller of the National Bank of Commerce. "I further notice that since his entree into the government service as an assorter of currency he has allowed but one \$20 bill and two silver certificates of the \$100 de-

nomination which were counterfeit to pass his hands unnoticed, and that the pass his hands unnoticed, and that the latter were undetected because he had not been 'warned' of their existence. The expert who possesses a secure and proper knowledge of currency does not need to be 'warned' of the issuance and circulation or any special counterfeits in order to detect them. The history of every counterfeit bill is, that it was 'shoved' upon the public somewhere before the government officials in the treasury department were advised. There must be a distributing point somewhere to float this 'queer' upon the unsuspecting public, and the teller who relies upon the published monthly reports sent out from the department at Washington to insure him of his safety against loss is on very dangerous ground.

insure him of his safety against loss is on very dangerous ground.

The teller does wrong when he burdens his brain trying to keep track of the counterfeit money known to be in circulation. He should be so instructed as to know, with absolute certainty, genuine currency when he comes in contact with it. Then it a counterfeit is presented to him he can at once see that something is wrong and by closer scrutiny he can decide to a certainty.

tainty.

"There is no more perfect article manufactured than a genuine note of the United States government. The counterfeit of the \$100 silver certificate, which provoked so much talk about a year ago, in my opinion does not compare with the counterfeit of the \$2 'Hancock' bill circulated some ten years since. This bill is of the issue under act years since. This bill is of the issue under act of August 4, 1886, and the same whereon the portrait of Hancock is so finely executed. There may be some of this issue that are not so good, but there are some that, in my judgment, excell any counterfeit that I have ever seen. The \$100 silver certificate mentioned is not such an extraordinary piece of counterfeiting. There have been others equally as good.

"I would advise all young teliers to learn first what genuine currency is and they first what genuine currency is and they

"I would advise all young tellers to learn first what genuine currency is and they will then have little difficulty in naming the counterfeit. It is certainly useless to try to keep in the mind's exe all of the bad currency known to be in circulation. It is a great relief to be able to dismiss from the mind this task especially where the teller has so much else to occupy his memory. Of course, most every man who handles great quantities of currency has his own particular way of doing things—the foregoing is the method that I employed.

the foregoing is the method that I employed.

"In regard to the amount of currency that Mr. Finley counts daily, nothing is said as to the denominations of the bills, and that is quite an important item, for, if they were \$1.000 bills, one could count over \$100,000 per minute. But we will presume that the \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 that he counts daily is regular 'counter currency.' that is, of the \$5,\$10 and \$20 denominations. Why, while I was one of the paying tellers of the National Bank of Commerce it was a frequent occurrence, having a large credit in the clearing house, for Mr. Dixon, the other paying teller, and myself to count \$200,000 small bills, after we were through with the regular day's work, between 4:30 o'clock and dinner time, and no counterfeits were passed unnoticed, either."

# SCHARNAGEL FAILURE.

Ferd Helm Brewing Company Takes Possession of the Saloon and Restaurant.

Emil Scharnagel's saloon and restaurant at 1112 Walnut street were taken posses-sion of yesterday by the Ferd Heim Brewsion of yesterday by the Ferd Heim Brewing Company under a mortgage for \$11.800
given about six weeks ago. W. H. Smith,
who represents the brewery and took
charge of the well known resort, will continue in charge until a sale can be effected.
In 1882 Mr. Scharnagel opened a saloon
at Seventh and Delaware streets, and has
been prominent in the business ever since.
He moved to the present location in 1891
and is said to have lost about \$25,000 in
the past ten years.

### GETTING AT THE PRINCIPLE. Why Thomas Jenkins Was Sentenced to Ten Days for Stealing a

Penny's Worth of Coal. Thomas," began Justice Spitz yesterday, looking severely at the anxious, coffee colored prisoner before him, on whom he had just passed a ten days whom he had just passed a ten days' sentence, "two days for a penny's worth of coal sounds pretty severe, but it is the principle of the thing we are getting at now." And Thomas Jenkins turned mournfully to begin his ten days for stealing 5 cents' worth of coal from the Bolen coal Company.

### HIS SKULL FRACTURED.

Distressing Accident Which Befell Herbert Woodward, a 9-Year-Old Boy. Yesterday.

Herbert Woodward, 9 years of age, and esiding at 29 North James street, was thrown out of a wagon yesterday afternoon, on Mulberry street, and his skull fractured over the left eye. After being treated at police headquarters by Assist-ant Police Surgeon Manahan, he was re-moved to the city hospital. His injury is

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MYSTERY DISSIPATED BY EXPERT CHEMIST MOELCHER.

TOXINE FOUND IN MILK USED

BUT IT ONLY ACTED AS AN IRRI-

Investigation Showed That the Food Contained No Polsonous Matter and That the Coffee Was Pure-Interesting Case for Physicians.

The death of Henry Clay Settle, who died last Tuesday morning at his residence 2536 Olive street, under mysterious cir conclusions of Dr. J. R. Moelcher, the ex-pert chemist, due to poison. The chemist made an exhaustive examination of the food used and of the contents of the stom ach of the deceased as well as of his heart, kidneys and a piece of his liver, and was unable to find a trace of either mineral or alkaloidal poisons.

But the chemist found a toxine in the milk drank by the deceased at his last meal, and his discovery was hastened by the fact that a three weeks' old kitten which he experimented upon evinced the same symptoms that Mr. Settle did prior to his death. The kitten, however, re covered, and is now as frisky as though i had never digested the deadly tyrotoxicor a ptomaine prison.

Dairyman Not to Blame.

The chemist does not place the blame o the dairyman who supplied the milk for its presence. It could be due, he says, to variety of causes. An unclean vessel, for instance; poor sanitary condition of the premises: exposure to noxious vapors, and to innumerable other causes to be found about premises which are not vigilantly cared for and kept from decaying subtances and refuse.

Neither does he ascribe death to the ptomaine. In his opinion it acted as an irritant. According to his investigations, Mr. Settle was a rapid eater; he rarely masticated his food properly; the coffee hat he drank was poured from a vesse which had an accumulation of coffee was pure and unadulterated. The chemist says that in quality it was above the aver age. His analyses showed that it contained to the accumulated grounds its taste was

Mr. Settle, he also found, had eater heartily of beefsteak, sauerkraut and biscuit, and bread. He found in the stomach forty pieces of tough, fibrous meat, the pieces ranging in size from a pea to a piece one and one-half inches long, one and one-quarter inches wide and one and one-quarter inches thick.

The sauerkraut contained a great deal of salt and acid. The biscuit and bread had been fried in grease and were hard and heavy.

Suffered From Stomach Trouble.

An examination of the stomach, of which photographs have been made for use in an expected medical discussion, showed that for a long time Mr. Settle had been a sufferer from stomach troubles; that his digestion was greatly impaired, and that because of these conditions, his system had become weakened.

There were also indications that food eaten days before had not been properly digested. Pieces of meat found in vomit said to have been expelled by Mr. Settle were found to be carbonized almost to the consistency of coal. The chemist declines to express, an opinion regarding the carbonized meats, as he has no proof that it was expelled by Mr. Settle. The fiuld in the stomach was found to be alive with that for a long time Mr Settle had been in the stomach was found to be alive with active bacilli and the presence of mucus demonstrated that there had been a violent disturbance. The stomach showed depressions in spots, some being worn thin. The cause the chemist declines to discuss or give an opinion of. He says that physicians are the proper parties to furnish the explanation.

So, if Dr. Moelcher's conclusions are correct, as they undoubtedly are, Mr. Settle's death was not due to poison administered in his food, nor to ptomaine, but was simply an accident.

The Chemist Talks.

"Toxine," said the chemist last evening, 'is a poison which forms as the result of putrefaction. I found it in the milk used by Mr. Settle. It acted as an irritant in by Mr. Settle. It acted as an irritant in his case; and owing to the state of his stomach, the character of the food he ate and his impoverished condition, he was unable to recover."
"That being the case, how do you account for Mrs. Settle and his son, Harry, who were taken ill at the same thee, recover-ing."

"The surrounding conditions were the same, it is true," was the reply, "but their systems were in better condition, and they probably are not afflicted with stomach troubles."

troubles.

Dr. Moelcher filed his report last evening with Dr. Von Quast, Mr. Settle's attending physician. That gentleman will present it to the coroner, who will then determine whether or not an inquest is

"Thrombasis was the cause of Mr. Settle's death," said Dr. Von Quast, last even-ing. "The toxine, together with the other causes set forth, caused a violent retching and an excessive flow from the bowels. Bacteria poisoning of the blood resulted also, and a great deal of fluid was drained from the blood channels. To that cause is due the formation of the ante-mortem clot found in the left auricle of the heart. The result of the chemist's examination, which I urged, corroborates the opinion I had formed of the cause of death, but I did not deem it incumbent upon me, as the attending physician, to discuss the case until after a thorough examination had been made. Everything that could be done was done for Mr. Settle, but his death was due to the causes you already know." causes set forth, caused a violent retching

### NO VIADUCT MEETING.

Committee Will Go to Topeka This Week to See General Manager

The meeting of the viaduct committee that was to have been held yesterday aft-ernoon, was postponed until the committee having the matter in charge-Alderman Peck, J. W. Merrill and C. A. Jones-make Peck, J. W. Merrill and C. A. Jones—make a trip to Topeka, which will be next Thursday. They go there for the purpose of meeting General Manager J. J. Frey, of the Santa Fe road. The viaduct will be built over the railroad tracks at Twenty-third street, and as the Santa Fe road will subscribe \$8,500 to the work, it wants some concessions. The committee goes to Topeka to learn what the road wants.

Memphis Route Holiday Excursions. Memphis Route Hollday Excursions.

On December 20 and 21, 1828, the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad Company will sell round trip tickets from Kansas City and all coupon ticket offices on its lines to points in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and the Southeast generally, at rate of one fare, with return limited to thirty days. On December 24, 25, 26, 31, and January 1 and 2 tickets will be sold at one fare between all Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis stations, limited to January 4, for return. No round trip tickets will be sold at reduced rate less than 50 cents.

By taking the Union Pacific to California, Union Pacific is only line running two Fast Trains Dally, Kansas City to Denver and Pacific Coast. Through Pullman Palace Sleepers without change daily.

ONLY DINING CAR LINE.
For full information in regard to low rates, excursion literature, call on J. E. FRAWLEY, General Agent, 1000 Main st.

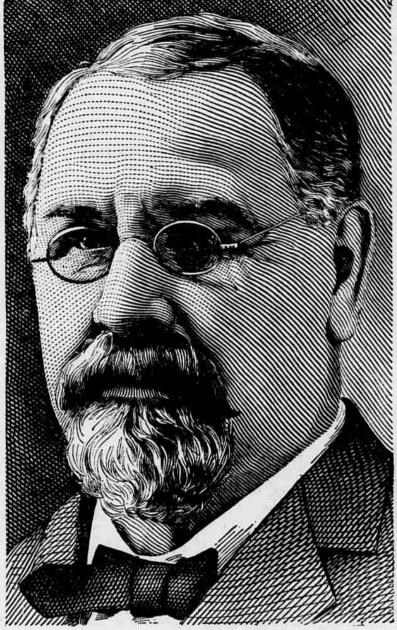
Almost Free Photographs.

The Kansas City View Company will rent you a \$25 to \$50 kodak at 10 cents per day, or \$1 per month. Take a kodak with you on your vacation trip. Anyone can use one and make nice photos. We do the fluishing. You do the rest. Tel. 1440. Es-tablished in 1855. 1431 Walnut.

# ONE OF OHIO'S PROMINENT CITIZENS STATESMEN,

Comments Upon One of the Createst Industries of the State.

Praises Pe-ru-na, the National Catarrh Remedy, as a Providential Discovery.



HON, A. W. JONES, A POPULAR OHIO STATESTAN. The state of Ohio has produced a large number of men of renown-statesmen of national reputation, ministers of world-wide fame and men representing the different professions-known from sea to sea. The Hon, A. W. Jones, of Youngstown, Ohio, is at present a prominent figure in the political circles of Ohio. Twice elected to fill the responsible position of lieutenant governor, he stands before the people with an unblemished career as a citizen and public official. His word has great weight with all who know him. In writing of one of Ohio's greatest physicians, he said recently: "Dr. S. B. Hartman, who is the manufacturer of the celebrated Pe-ru-na, the great national catarrh remedy, is justly deserving of the praise his providential discovery has brought him from all classes of people."

Catarrh is a disease that may attack any organ of the human body. Not only is there throat, catarrh of the lungs, catarrh of the stomach, catarrh of the liver, catarrh the stomach, catarrh of the liver, catarrh of the kidneys, catarrh of the bowels; and a multitude of women are afflicted with catarrh of the peivic organs. Catarrh is a word which includes a multitude of diseases. Nearly one-half of the diseases to which the human flesh is liable are in reality nothing more or less than catarrh n some phase or location.

Catarrh Twelve Years.

Mr. F. J. Lowell, Aurora, la., writes: 'I took your Pe-ra-"I took your Pe-rana about two months
according to directions, and can truly
say that I consider
myself cured of catarrh of twelve
years' standing. I
only took two bottles. It is a wonderful medicine for catarrh. If I ever have
any more trouble
with catarrh I will
most assuredly take
Pe-ru-na. It is the
only medicine I ever t

Pe-ru-na. It is the Mr. F. J. Date only medicine I ever took that did me any good. Pe-ru-na acted like magic in my case. I believe it is the best medicine of

earth for catarrh.



Mrs. O. F. Me-Hargue, Bozeman, Mont., says: "After I received your ad-vice in regard to the supposed polypus, as I then could not af-ford to have it re-

you have heretofore Ask any druggist for a free Pe-ru-na Almanac for the year 1899.

house has prepared for an early rush of

New-Warneke's 1776 Bread. Try it.



Mr. Oscar Thompson, Toronto, S. D., says: "I was afflicted for several years with that dreadful disease known earning catarrh of the head and nose. After trying yearous the head and nose. After trying various catarrh cures with-out getting any re-lief, I began to take lief, I began to take Pe-ru-na with im-mediate good re-sults. I had revere pains in the head and nose; I could not be free of a clear the throat of was entirely stopped 9

Vice in regard to the supposed polypus, as of the supposed polypus, and my nose was entirely stopped supposed polypus, and have no symptoms of my usual work without staking a polypus and have no symptoms of my usual work without fatigue. I have every reason to believe that my excellent have been dead by this time distance of peru-ra, without which I sho constant desire to

STREICHER'S CROWDS. The Capacity of This Store Was Taxed

HAVANA Yesterday. Streicher's store was crowded all day ves terday and many of the bargains offered were taken advantage of. There seems to Idea of buying Diamonds, Fine Watches,

PRESENTS, we want to Christmas trade.

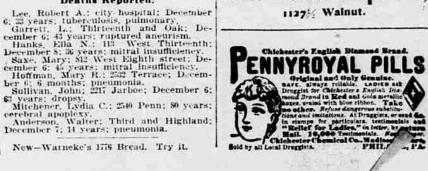
Mr. Streicher said that the volume of business this year, from present indications, would break all records. He further says

be a desire to buy early this year and this Jewelry or Silver Noveities for XMAS

that his success is due to the fact that he buys in such large quantities that he can easily sell considerably lower than others at retail. Customer. When "Out of Sight," consult our Optician. When "Out of Births Reported. Time," consult our Watchmakers. Es-

Zhelosowzki, Joe and Olga; 621 Holmes street; December 5; girl. Ragan, H. H. and Rosy; 1225 Broadway; November 2; boy. Watson, Lloyd O. and Anna; 335 East Tenth street; December 5; girl. tablished 1887. Deaths Reported.

K. C. Watch Rep. Co.,





# a dozen days

more shopping.

why wait? buy now, you'll have time to select carefully.

# these prices talk!

comb and brush trays, a beautiful assortment, from 68e upwards,

the best selected and lowest priced stock of holiday presents in the city. it's a fact. prices and goods prove it. we buy for 33 stores.\_\_\_

Co-Operative Premium Association.

1000 walnut street, between 10th and 11th sts.

every article in our store sold at retail.

Oriental Rugs

and Bric-a-Brac. A Choice Selection of Art Gems, not those usually

found in stores. A few pieces of Choice Chinese Ceramics, Royal Vienna Ware, etc., to be sold at

Bokharas, Silke, Kurdestans, Irans, Kermans, Khivas, Camel's Hair, etc., Cloisonne, Bronzes, Teakwoods, Ivorys, Vases, Porcelains, all to be sold regardless of cost, tomorrow and the following days. Sale absolutely without limit or reserve. 10:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

11th and Main.

STERN MERCANTILE CO.

FOR CHRISTMAS GOODS

Of the Latest and at the Smallest Possible Price.

You will find it almost impossible to move through the store in the afternoons, so ask all who can to trade in the mornings. Two weeks from to-day, Christmas

DOGGETT DRY GOODS CO.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_** 

...BUY...

KARGES-CARTWRIGHT,

**M**aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa

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